CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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IN SOCIAL ROOM OF MONTGOMERY HALL

A Call To Arms

THE PRESIDENT

THE submission of the Repeal Amendment to the forty-eight States has precipitated a nation-wide struggle over the liquor traffic.

There is imminent danger of the nefarious business of making and selling poisonous alcoholic beverages to go down the throats of the American people—OUTLAWED by the 18th Amendment—being re-established as a lawful business, with the sanction and protection of the Government.

We also face the certain peril of the return of the saloon—foul, filthy, corrupt, debauching, crime producing—the iniquity which even the Wets, until recently declared, must never return. Congress eliminated the provision against its return from the Repeal Amendment.

Facing these perils which our political leadership have thrust upon us in the midst of the unparalleled economic depression, the liberty-loving, patriotic, God-fearing citizens of America have no alternative but to fight. They will not surrender. They will fight with all the weapons at their command, with a fervor and devotion born of the conviction theirs is a great and just cause.

To all such the Call to Arms is sounded. In former times of national crises millions of our citizens answered the call to save their country and gave everything, even life itself. We face such a crisis now—a crisis different in character but no less perilious than former crises. The character, the institutions, the life of our Nation is at stake.

Let every God-fearing, humanity-loving citizen enlist in this war. Let the Church of the Living God awake and lead in the new crusade. Let her ministers again sound out the high moral note, "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee which frameth mischief by a law?" "Woe to him that buildeth a city with blood." Let those in positions of instruction, especially our public school teachers, teach the truth about alcohol, the poisonous narcotic, the habit forming drug. Let business men oppose the return of a traffic which injures legitimate business.

Let all good citizens forget party lines and unite in placing in public office those who will be true to American ideals, the Constitution and the law. Let the leaders of the many divisions of the temperance army put loyalty to the cause above loyalty to their own organization and go forward in the warfare under a United Command.

Let us have done with defensive fighting. The time has come for aggressive warfare all along the line. Forward! March! To the great struggle not only to keep the 18th Amendment in the Constitution but to put it into the life of the Nation and forever banish the traffic in intoxicating liquors from our land.

We go forth to this conflict confident of ultimate victory. "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." Science is with us, this machine, high-speed age is with us. The churches, the schools are with us. The high-minded, God-fearing men and women are with us. Above all, God is with us.

We pledge the enlistment and best efforts of the staff and members of The National Reform Association. We call on others to do the same.

R. H. MARTIN, *President.*

Causes of the World Depression

Many have attempted to assign the cause or causes of the present economic depression that is apparently world wide and not yet over. It is generally agreed that the superficial cause is the undue concentration of wealth in too few hands and that this had dried up the purchasing power of four classes. They are the farmers, the wage earners, the professional class and the small manufacturers and merchants.

But we must look deeper than this and ask what has brought about this great concentration of wealth in recent years? In that answer will be found the true cause. Many lines of policy have worked together to produce this concentration and dimunition of purchasing power. Here are twelve of them which can only be barely mentioned in a brief article:

1. In paying for the war, income, land, excise and sales taxes have been used to meet the interest and principle of the tax free government bonds. These bonds have become the property of the investing classes, and the tax collected money has gone to swell their fortunes.

2. Economies in wages, whether effected by reduction in wage rates, reduced time or mechanization has rapidly reduced the proportion of the results of industry that has gone to the wage earners.

3. The destruction of small manufacturing enterprises by the development of corporations and holding companies.

4. The destruction of small merchandising concerns by the development of chain stores.

5. The reduction of the buying power of these classes together with the replacement of the horse by tractors has reduced the demand for agricultural products to an extent that the prices have fallen to a point less than the cost of production.

6. Usury running from 40 to 60 percent under the cover of service charges, bond contracts, premiums on loans, fines and penalties. This has become one of the worst robbers of the poor that has developed in recent years.

7. Bonuses, capital investments and stock dividends used to cover up excess profits has played a considerable part in this concentration.

8. Over capitalization and stock watering has, by often doubling the cost of public utilities service greatly accelerated this process.

9. The fixing of prices by trusts of all farmers supplies at excessively high levels has greatly reduced the profits in farming.

10. Fixing the selling price of farm products by buyers organizations has gone far to reducing farming to an unprofitable business.

11. Short selling and other manipulations of stocks in order to recover them after they have been sold on margins or partial payments to small investors has tended to rob these small investors.

12. Gambling in commodities on the various exchanges has always resulted in the end in further concentration. All of these must be taken into account in order to comprehend what has been going on in the last 15 years. It is the cumulative effect of all of them that has produced this lessening of consuming or buying power and consequently the world depression. The process has been largely hidden until the last three years by the dust of political and economic confusion and the glamour of a false prosperity. Not until the crash came in 1929 did the public begin to realize what had happened. Since then it has simply been a nose dive by a broken and disorganized economic system.

But what interest has The Christian Statesman in these economic matters, it may be asked. The Christian citizen has this much of an interest. Every one of these processes is the result of a moral selfishness that is not only unchristian but as short-sighted as the fabled peasant that killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Every one of these processes has been fostered by a selfish political muddling that twelve years ago boasted that political idealism was dead and rejoiced in that fact. Every one of these processes has its roots in some violation of one or more of the ten commandments.

Reason and experience forbid us to expect of human nature that it will unaided come to the state of mind where it will voluntarily feed the goose that lays the golden egg. That is what law is for, to help human nature to this sensible conclusion.

In every one of these processes the civil government is chargeable with either moral indifference, moral incompetence or moral delinquency. It has neglected in the interest of party warfare to enforce laws restraining the practices. It has ever put property considerations before human rights and interests. It has done nothing of consequence during this period to either rebuke or restrain the revolt against the moral standards of Christianity in trade or finance. Witness the attitude of the government toward the evasion of the anti-usury laws. Forty-two percent upon installment buying and household loans has been upheld. Every other one of these evil practices has found either legal or judicial shelter.

The ultimate cause for it all is the fading from the American mind of all sense of obligation or moral responsibility to God and his laws. In this the state has been as great a delinquent as the individuals or the corporations. There will be no permanent cure for these evil processes until this reversal of the popular attitude toward God and his laws takes place. The cure must start from the bottom and work up.

The Eighteenth Amendment Is Sound Christian Ethics.

Much discussion has been employed to determine whether the Eighteenth Amendment is sound in its ethical principles. In trying to settle this some have appealed to the Bible from both sides of the controversy. Both sides appeal to Church authority and deliverances. Brushing aside most of the arguments pro and con here are a few considerations that may ultimately settle the question of the essential morality of this piece of restrictive legislation as far as Christians are concerned.

Christian morality is more than the ten commandments or the example of any Biblical character; it is more than the pithy proverbs of the Old Testament or the even profound sayings of Christ. It is all of these treated under the principle "the letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive" and reduced to a set of ethical principles. These were fashioned by the Apostles as a part of their task and have been employed by the church in pioneering and setting all new domains of ethic since.

These principles are five in number:

1. "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." That means that every item of our conduct must reflect honor upon God our Father.

2. "Walk worthy of the high calling wherewith ye are called." Our conduct must carry in it a consistency with our positions as children of God.

3. "As ye have opportunity do good unto all." That is fundamental principle in every system of ethics worthy of the name.

4. "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." This means self sacrifice for the sake of doing good. This is the principle of the cross.

5. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." Or in modern speech "Doubtful conduct is sinful."

In the broad moral problem of alcoholic liquors there are five questions that demand an answer:

1. Is it ever right to drink intoxicants as beverages?

2. Is it ever right to give, sell, make or share in the profits of any such transactions?

3. Is it ever right for the civil government to tolerate such traffic?

4. Is it right for the civil government to protect such an industry?

5. Is it right for the government to use such a traffic as a means of raising revenue?

Take each of the above questions and submit them to the test of the first four of these ethical principles of the New Testament. Is there any one today who can honestly affirm that he can drink intoxicants to the glory of God, or in so doing can preserve the self respect that should be the heritage of the children of God, or do good to all, himself included or imitate the self sacrifice of Christ by so doing? It is doubtful if any one such can be found. Can any one shape his conduct by these principles and engage in the traffic in any wise? We doubt it. Can the civil government shape its policies by these principles and either tolerate, protect or use this traffic in any wise? No honest man will affirm that it can.

But suppose there should be any doubt at any point, apply the last principle concerning doubtful conduct and the act under any fair construction of the principle must be ruled out, until the rectitude of it is clearly established, and it will take more than the habits and precedents of an unscientific past or the dogmatism of the wets to establish that rectitude.

By every one of these principles the Eighteenth Amendment is revealed to be a correct expression of Christian morality on a national scale. It is therefore right and worthy of the hearty support of every honorable citizen.

Penna. Convention on Repeal

Representatives of those opposed to the repeal of the 18th Amendment held a meeting in Harrisburg March 13th to protest against the McClure Bill providing for a Convention on Repeal in Pennsylvania passed by the Senate and now before the House, and to take steps either to have this bill amended or another bill introduced to provide for a convention so constituted as would be fair to both sides in the issue involved.

These representatives oppose particularly the provisions of the McClure Bill that 17 of the delegates be elected at large, and the rest, 34 in number, one from each of the Congressional districts of the State. They oppose the election of any delegates at large, of delegates chosen on the basis of Congressional districts and ask that the Convention be made up of 208 delegates chosen from the established districts from which the 208 members of the lower branch of the Legislature are elected. A Committee was appointed to convey their wishes to members of the Legislature.

Members of the House have signified their intention of offering an amendment to the McClure Bill in accordance with the above.

The reasons given for a Convention so constituted follow:

I. The Constitution provides for its amendment, not by POPULAR VOTE, either by the people of the United States as a whole, or by popular vote BY STATES, but by Congress submitting proposed amendments to the States, to be acted upon either by their Legislatures, or by Conventions, called for this specific purpose.

To elect pledged delegates to these Conventions, AT LARGE, is equivalent to state ratification by POPULAR VOTE, which is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution.

II. If the delegates Pennsylvania chooses to act on this matter were to go to Washington, there to sit in conference with delegates from other states to determine whether we shall repeal or retain the 18th Amendment, then it would be logical to choose our delegates with Congressional districts as the unit. But they do not. States are each to act for themselves in this matter, independently of all other states. Therefore, the delegates to our State Convention should be chosen from **established state districts,** not from congressional districts.

III. To make the Convention a truly **representative** convention, which is in accordance with our representative government and the provision of the Constitution, the delegates should be chosen from the established districts, from which we choose members of our Legislature, who represent and act for all the people in other matters that concern us as a state.

If election from these districts is the best method of giving expression to the will of all sections of the state and of all classes of the people, in other matters, it is the best method of giving expression to their will in this matter.

IV. The election of the larger number of 208 delegates from the 208 districts from which members of the Lower House are chosen, will insure that they will be well known to the people. It will tend to bring out a larger vote, and insure accurate expression of the sentiment of constituencies.

V. The provisions of the McClure Bill for the election of delegates at large are particularly objectional as giving undue advantage to our large cities, controlled by machine politics.

VI. We call attention to the fact that by the unfair methods and the haste with which the Wets are attempting to get the 18th Amendment out of the Constitution, they are setting precedents for changing the Constitution in other respects, which elements opposed to our American ideals and form of government, may later take advantage ernment may later take advantage of, to the sorrow of some of the moneyed interests supporting the Wets.

We ask our Pennsylvania readers to communicate with the Assemblymen and Senator from their district urging that this change be made in the McClure Bill and any other changes which may be necessary to provide a Constitutional Convention in harmony with the intent of those who framed our Constitution and fair to all parties concerned.

The principles set forth above apply with equal force in other States where Legislatures have under consideration the enactment of laws regarding conventions to act on the proposed Amendment submitted by Congress.

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Our County Campaigns

Particular attention is called to the county-wide campaigns now being conducted by The National Reform Association which are more fully outlined and explained on another page. In these campaigns from 5,000 to 15,000 young people are being reached in a county besides many thousand adults. Both young people and adults are organized to carry on the battle against repeal and for civic righteousness after the intensive campaign closes. In these campaigns not only are the Drys reached (these are about the only ones that are reached by the usual method of conducting temperance work) but young people whom we must enlist to win our fight and many adults who are doubtful or opposed to prohibition are being reached in service clubs and other adult organizations. Much time, money and energy are being wasted by clinging to the old methods of carrying on this type of work. The method we have discovered and are following is ten times more effective. As pioneers in intensive campaigns on a county-wide basis, we commend this method to other organizations and especially to the new leadership in Washington in command of the Prohibition Emergency Campaign against repeal.

Sabbath Victory In Pennsylvania

A notable victory for the Sabbath was won in the Keystone State when on March 14th the Swartz Bill providing for outdoor Sunday sports, which had passed the House by a big majority, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 24. This was the culmination of a long and hard fought battle. The Senators who stood four-square against the commercialization and secularization of the Christian Sabbath deserve high commendation. Friends of the Sabbath in Pennsylvania should write them letters of appreciation.

Four speeches were made on the floor of the Senate preceding the vote. Senators Trainer and Salus of Philadelphia, the former a Catholic, the latter a Jew, spoke for the bill. Senators Prince of Carlysle and Snyder of Lehigh spoke against it in addresses, which members of the Senate and others present, declare to have been among the best delivered in the Senate in many years. Much effort had been put forth by the Sabbath Associations of the State, The National Reform Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Grange and churches throughout the state to defeat the bill and Dr. Forney, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Pennsylvania, in charge of contacting the members of the Legislature, worked untiringly and efficiently for its defeat.

However, the victory against the repeal of Pennsylvania's Sabbath law is not finally won. The Steedle Bill providing for local option by cities, towns and townships on all kinds of amusements, both indoor and outdoor, is at this writing before the House and likely to pass. Let the friends of the Sabbath through Pennsylvania continue the good work of agitation and education and by letter, telegram and personal interview bring pressure to bear on their representatives in the Legislature to defeat this and all other modification bills and the Keystone State will hold aloft the Sabbath flag for at least another two years.

Hon. Louis E. Graham

Among public officials worthy of high commendation is Hon. Louis E. Graham, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, who with the change of administration, will probably soon vacate his office.

The editor of The Christian Statesman has known Mr. Graham over a long period of years during which he has rendered most efficient and faithful public service first as District Attorney of Beaver County, Pennsylvania; later as Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania in charge of prohibition enforcement under Governor Pinchot; then as legal advisor to Commander John D. Pennington, Prohibition Administrator, and finally as United States District Attorney. In all these positions Mr. Graham has served the public with unusual ability and efficiency.

Reports which have come to our office at the close of each term of Federal Court which show a very high percentage of pleas of guilt and of conviction in the cases before the Court is proof of the effectiveness of his work. It is with genuine pleasure that we note the recognition of his service by former President Hoover in the following letter to Mr. Graham:

> "Before leaving this office I wish to express to you the appreciation I have for the devoted public service you have given these past years. That service has, and deserves to have, the gratitude of your community and I want you to know of my gratitude for the friendship you have extended to me."

Cigarettes

Pennsylvania has a law which prohibits the sale or gift of cigarettes to minors. A bill introduced by Representative Tahl is now before the Legislature to amend this law reducing the age limit of those to whom cigarettes may not be furnished from 21 to 16 years. The bill should be vigorously opposed by Pennsylvania citizens interested in protecting health of her youth against the injurious effects of cigarette smoking. In view of the fact that the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature this session is given to passing such legislation as this, we recommend that protests against lowering the age limit be made to Senators.

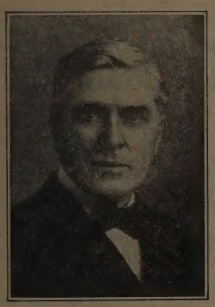
Winona Lake School of Theology

We commend, to those interested, attendance at the Winona Lake School of Theology which functions in summer sessions only at beautiful Winona Lake, Indiana.

This school is the result of a conviction that there should be functioning during the summer season while the regular seminaries are closed, a high-standard, inter-denominational, evangelical school of theology, where ministers, teachers, students, Sabbath School workers and laymen who are engaged during the regular school year may study under the direction of the strongest faculty available from among the outstanding professors of the evangelical theological

Passing of Dr. J. R. Wylie

Another life long friend, able advocate and faithful servant of The National Reform Association cause has been called to his heavenly reward. On Sabbath, February 19th at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-three, the life ministry of Dr. J. R. Wylie was concluded.



Dr. Wylie was a minister of the Reformed Presterian Church. He served this church in three pastorates, was for seventeen years Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Geneva College and in 1906 was elected Moderator of the highest court of his church. Through his entire life and ministry he was deeply interested in the cause of National Reform. He had that broad vision of the Kingdom of God and of the Gospel ministry which led him to give a large place in his preaching to themes relating to national life and citizenship and to work outside the church to which he ministered, related to civic affairs in the community and nation. So great was his interest in this work that he gave up the pastorate in 1911 and for the remainder of his life service, covering a period of sixteen years, he gave his entire time to the work of Christian reform as a field secretary of The National Reform Association.

During this period he served this cause with marked devotion and faithfulness. His pulpit and platform messages on this subject were always Scriptural and practical. In the discussion of practical reforms, he led his hearers back to the fundamental principles of Christian government holding up Jesus Christ as the Savior King of nations as truly as of men. He spent arduous years of toil in securing engagements for other speakers, in setting up institutes and helping to arrange for state, national and world conventions.

When on account of failing strength and sight he was compelled to give up this work, his interest in the work in nowise abated. He always attended the annual meetings of the Association and his brief messages of exortation and inspiration on these occasions, breathing with a loyalty and devotion to the King, were always welcome. In his passing this cause has lost a true friend and a strong advocate. May others rise up to take the place of this and other friends who have lately passed on. To his three sons who survive him, we extend heart-felt sympathy.

schools of the land.

The following are the members of the faculty for this summer session beginning July 5th and concluding August 11th: Dr. J. A. Huffman, Dean; Dr. M. G. Kyle of Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary; Dr. H. P. Sloan of Temple University; Dr. John R. Sampey, President of Louisville Baptist Seminary; Dr. L. S. Keyser of Hamma Divinity School and Dr. R. H. Martin, President of The National Reform Association.

The school affords opportunity for study to pastors, ministers, who began their active work before completing their preparation, teachers employed during the regular school year, Sabbath School teachers, missionaries and other Bible students. It has a Bible-centered Curriculum and has grown from year to year until twenty denominations or more from as many states are represented.

The Christian Statesman is especially interested in this school because for the past two years it has included in its curriculum a course on Christian Citizenship taught by Dr. Martin and other associates of The National Reform Association. Each day throughout the entire course at the eleven o'clock hour a lecture on Christian Citizenship is given which is open not only to students of the Theological School but to the public as well. In the course for this summer will be lectures on each of the following topics: Christ and Citizenship; Paul and Christian Government; Peace and Inter-national Relationships; the Sabbath; Crime and Its Causes; The Winning Campaign Against Alcohol; The American Youth.

In addition to Dr. Martin, Dr. Parsons, Cameron Ralston and others will make the addresses.

For further information address Dean Huffman, Marion College, Marion, Indiana or The Christian Statesman, 605 Publication Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Explored Fallacies

The San Francisco Chronicle recently said editorially "Ten years ago men hesitated about taking liberties with any Federal statute. The laws of the United States were respected. Even professional criminals were chary of the legal arm of Uncle Sam. Today men and women otherwise the best citizens take pride in contemptuous disregard of a federal statute." Neither of these statements are true. Men and women who trample upon any statute contemptuously can never be even good citizens much less the best. But did the Chronicle never hear The Star Chamber, whiskey steals, retroactive beating of the federal taxes, the beer swindles of the Eighties? Smuggling of diamonds, narcotics, and dress fabrics, counterfeiting, tax dodging, food adulteration, land grabbing, white slavery, trust building for the sake of economic robbery and mail robbing are more than thirteen years old and were more prevalent in proportion to the population then they are today. This protestation of virtue on the part of liquor law violators is sheer humbug and hypocrisy. There is not a social crime in the catalogue that a lot of these otherwise best citizens would not do, had it the same defense organization that the liquor traffic has.

Mrs. Sabin and her "reverse of the W.C.T.U." that has to sail under false colors is forever contending that prohibition is corrupting our youth by challenging their bravado and compelling them to carry their own supplies. But every place that has ever been designated, where this process is being carried on has been more or less investigated. Martha Bruer Bensley tried to run down this lie several years ago and invariably was confronted with the statement "the papers say that is true and we suppose it is, but it is not true here." The Presbyterian Department of Moral Welfare investigated over 2,000 high schools and colleges in order to get the truth. They found that there was far less drinking among the student classes than before the advent of national prohibition. Their figures were of every thousand students tabulated 781 were total abstainers, 219 occasional drinkers. In several places, that these wild women have had the temerity to designate, the writer has tracked down their statements and found them indignantly repudiated with facts and figures. Even the wet wobbler at the head of Princeton University said that this youthful drinking arose largely out of parental encouragement. And recently the Brewer's Advertising

Association Activities

In the last six weeks The National Reform Association carrying forward the campaign in Pennsylvania against modification of the Sabbath law, distributed 175,000 pages of up-to-date literature in the form of leaflets on various phases of the Sabbath question. The Association has continued to sponsor meetings in the interests of the Sabbath in the western part of the state arranging among others, a meeting in New Castle with Hon. John McSparren, Secretary of Agriculture, as the speaker. This program will be continued to make final the victory in the Legislature when the Swartz Bill was defeated by a vote of 26 to 24.

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The recent special sixteen page "Alcohol Issue" of The Christian Statesman packed with up-to-date and authoritive information on the nature of alcohol its effects on the human system, its relation to athletics, automobiles, aviation, etc., prepared especially to meet the needs of public school teachers and young people of high school age has been highly commended by school authorities and others. A considerable number of extra copies have been disposed of. We still have several thousand copies which can be had at the rate of ten cents per copy, twelve copies for $1.00, one hundred copies for $8.00. Order a supply and use the facts it contains to help stem the Wet stampede.

—o—

Dr. R. H. Martin attended the two day conference March 7th and 8th in Washington called by representative church and temperance leaders to launch, under united command, a nation-wide campaign to prevent the repeal of the 18th Amendment. He also attended a meeting of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the 18th Amendment which followed the above meeting. He also made a trip to Harrisburg, March 13th in the interests of the Sabbath cause and to attend a conference of temperance leaders to act in the matter of pending legislation with reference to the state constitutional convention and the setting up of a Pennsylvania Prohibition Emergency Committee.

Agencies advised them to begin on the student class because not one in ten of them today knew the taste of beer.

Sometimes we hear it in this form "It is making criminals out of honest citizens." A sufficient answer is, produce one such specimen and we will investigate it.

The majority of homes are making it today instead of getting the stuff from the legitimate trade, say these makers of hokum. But those who are in a position to know tell us otherwise. Not long since a gas meter reader in a large city said when asked about it, not more than one in twenty-five are making any sort of liquor.

Give us light wine and beer and you can prohibit distilled liquor is another one of these fallacies that the wets are continually asserting. Canada is trying that. The sale of beer and home grown wines is practically unrestricted in most of the provinces. But the steady growth of the state sale of distilled liquor and all its accompanying evils, the bootlegging trade among those whose tap is shut off and out of hours customers is growing also. As Mr. Wickersham said in his weasly report "It is doubtful if 2.75 beer will satisfy a robust taste."

Mrs. Roosevelt said in a recent radio speech that "the average girl of today faces the problem very young of how much of such things as whiskey and gin she can drink and sticking to the proper quantity." A girl of 18 from a Nashville Tennessee Business College wrote her an open letter in which she indignantly challenges the truth of this statement. In this letter she said: "You don't know the average girl. It is true that in some groups in thickly populated sections, in large cities such conditions do exist. But you said 'Average.' We do not drink the stuff at all." All who know the average family of the United States know that this girl is right and the Mistress of the White House wrong in this difference of opinion. The latter was simply dealing out New York provincialism, and speaking of the smart set and the underworld.

But one of the latest fallacies is that which parades the conscienceness of wet leaders. "You must," say their ballyhoo artists, "acknowledge that they are conscientious in their course." We acknowledge no such thing. Excepting in the misdirected consciences of the Roman Catholic laity, conscience does not enter into their work at all. Thirst, greed or ambition are the three motives back of this wet push. One has only to put their loud protestations of abhorence of the saloon alongside of the amendment submitted and the type of submission the Pennsylvania legislature is proposing, to see the slimy conscienceless crookedness of the minds that are controlling this movement. From top to bottom they are the world's champion dealers in musty chestnuts, Barnumite fakes and exploded fallacies.

Commendation of Lawrence County Campaign

(From a letter received from Rev. Ross Haverfield, General Chairman of the Lawrence County Campaign Committee and since January first member of the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association)

"Now may I say a word in behalf of the Cameron Ralston Campaign. In my judgment it was the most successful adventure along this line ever achieved in Lawrence County or perhaps in Western Pennsylvania. Several factors contributed to this success. I shall list them as they come to me from memory:

The sympathetic interest of many good citizens in behalf of prohibition and the 18th Amendment.
The personal responsibility assumed by my general committee.
The special support given this campaign by Dr. C. C. Green, Supt. of the New Castle Schools, and by the teachers of the schools and colleges of the county.
The generous use of the school building by the Board of Education.
The unlimited space given in The New Castle News.
The county-wide program as arranged by the Program Committee, especially the appointments before the schools and the civic clubs.
The generous financial support as the final report of Attorney Clarence Patterson will show.

And of course, the dynamic and convincing Cameron Ralston himself! The Association is most fortunate in having such a man on its staff, and let us do everything we can to keep him and use him. Wherever he speaks he makes a lasting impression, holding the attention, presenting facts, and driving home great truths. We should be proud of Mr. Ralston and do all that we can to encourage him and to support him. But let us beware

County-Wide Campaigns

Conducted by

National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMERON RALSTON—*Leading Speaker*

(Journalist, Executive Secretary Chicago Committee of 100, World War Veteran, Field Secretary of The National Reform Association)

An intensive campaign continuing about two weeks covering every nook and corner of a county with addresses and open forums and a daily instruction class for workers in which the young people as well as adults are reached, culminating in a County-Wide Rally and a county organization with trained workers to carry on the campaign against repeal.

County Program Includes

1. Addresses and open forums in all Senior and Junior High Schools of County.
2. Addresses and open forums in Colleges and Collegiate organizations such as Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.
3. Daily Institutes especially for young people (16 to 30 years of age) to instruct in the economic, social, political and moral aspect of the liquor problem.
4. Addresses and open forums before Service Clubs such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, before better business and civic organizations and Veteran Associations such as American Legion.
5. Addresses and open forums before Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Bible Classes, Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, etc.
6. Public Debate with leading Wet advocate on question — "Resolved, that the 18th Amendment has been beneficial to the American people."
7. Individual church and mass church meetings.
8. County-Wide Rally of all groups.

Results of Campaign

The actual results from campaigns conducted to date include:

1. An intensive awakening of the people and crystallization of public sentiment throughout the county.
2. Effecting of organization of young people as direct result of Institutes, pledged to work along lines as follows:
   a. Carrying on open forum discussions among their own young people's groups.
   b. Dissemination of literature, posters, window cards.
   c. In some instances opening of Dry headquarters in vacant store rooms, with show window display, dry literature.
   d. Pledged to make house to house canvas for purpose of getting people out to vote.
   e. Pledged to act as watchers and counters of vote at polls.
   f. Conducting and addressing meetings, putting on pageants.
   g. Conduct social activities demonstrating to other young people that such activities can be conducted successfully without the use of alcoholic beverages.
3. County-wide adult organization with committees such as follows:
   a. Research—to secure local figures and facts before prohibition during period of legalization of liquor traffic.
   b. Literature — to disseminate suitable literature not only at public meetings but also from house to house.
   c. Public meetings.
   d. Publicity committee.
   e. Political actions.
   f. Law enforcement.
   g. Finance committee.
   h. Executive committee — this committee to act as counsellor to young people's groups.

Advantage of County Campaign

1. The forty to fifty meetings held within a two weeks' period produces a cumulative and sustained influence in the moulding of public sentiment far beyond that of occasional meetings over a longer period of time.
2. Continued activity over a two weeks' period with cooperation of representative, influential local committee results in wide spread oral and newspaper publicity.
3. The educational value to young people in school and institute work not only looks to the future success of the cause, but youth's enlistment stimulates parent interest and secures a larger attendance at adult meetings.
4. Much less expensive than holding sporadic meetings over extended territory. Saves loss of time, energy and money in travel and makes possible holding of more meetings.
5. Provides for organization with **the county as a unit**—the most effective basis for organization.
6. Gives a permanency to the work which is not otherwise secured.

Typical County Campaigns

Mercer County, Pa.

Twelve day campaign—36 meetings—total attendance 11,000
Included in above were 2 colleges, 15 high school meetings, in which 5,510 students were reached.
Three institutes conducted: attendance, Greenville 25; Sharon 45; Grove City 70.
Young People's Groups organized. Adult organization formed.

January and February Campaigns

Addresses 135—Total attendance 58,650.

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lest we overwork him. He spoke forty-eight times in two weeks in Lawrence County and that is too strenuous. But he will long be remembered there and the seed sown will produce abundantly. Thank God for Cameron Ralston!

I have never had anything to do with a campaign that gave me such great satisfaction as the one in New Castle. It required lots of time and effort, but it was effective and got results, and that is what is needed at this critical hour, not only in Lawrence County but throughout the state and nation."

(Signed) Ross M. Haverfield.

Word comes to our office that the new Saracen groups organized in our recent county campaigns in Lawrence and Mercer Counties are actively at work distributing literature, adding new recruits and in one case, at least, have secured the use of a vacant store room where they are displaying posters and placing exhibits in show windows.

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Following the Lawrence County campaign Cameron Ralston took a much-needed rest and attended to matters requiring attention at the office, after which he began on

February 19th a twelve day campaign in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In a series of about forty meetings every section of the county was covered, the program being very similar to that of Lawrence County which appeared in our last issue. Fully 11,000 people were reached with Cameron Ralston's dynamic messages not including those who heard him over the radio when he addressed the Grove City College students. In two addresses Mr. Ralston reached 960 students of Thiel and Grove City Colleges; in fifteen high schools, 4,500. The mass meetings in Grove City and Sharon were largely attended. Daily institutes were held in three sections of the county in which about 150 young people received instruction and training to carry on the work. Four young people's groups were organized and an adult county organization was formed. The campaign was sponsored by a county committee of representative citizens which gave splendid cooperation in arranging the program and give publicity to the meetings and assisted in raising finances. Among the large number to whom we are indebted for splendid cooperation are Dr. C. J. Fithian and Mr. T. F. Armour of Grove City.

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At this writing a two weeks' campaign is under way in Westmoreland County similar to those conducted in Lawrence and Mercer Counties. This campaign was arranged by Mrs. N. O. Pritchard and will conclude with a county-wide mass meeting on Sabbath, March 26th. This campaign will be more fully reported in our next issue.

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Immediately following the Westmoreland campaign Cameron Ralston goes into Venango County where a similar two weeks' campaign will be conducted. Donald Martin, who in recent weeks has been doing field work for the Association, is arranging the details of this campaign.

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Donald Martin arranged a luncheon in Youngstown, Ohio, on February 28th attended by 250 people representing some twenty-five local groups which was addressed by Cameron Ralston. This luncheon was arranged with a view to preparing the way for a two or three weeks' campaign in Youngstown and vicinity.

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John Griffiths and Renwick Martin, freshmen in Geneva College, who, as reported in a recent issue held some twenty-five meetings under the auspices of the National Reform Association making addresses and continuing open forums are still continuing in this work. They have engagements within the next few weeks to speak in at least a half dozen churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

National Prohibition Emergency Conference

A portending national calamity has brought about a unification of the Dry forces and groups of the country and is sending them forth as one army under a united command which all are ready to follow, in the great national struggle to repeal the 18th Amendment. At least it appears to have done this and we genuinely hope has actually done so.

In response to a call signed by representatives of thirty denominations and of Dry groups, there assembled at Washington, D. C., March 7th and 8th, about 800 persons from some thirty states, in a national conference the one purpose of which was to bring about such a unification, to prevent repeal and advance the cause of true temperance. The attendance was quite representative both of churches and Dry groups including the Anti-Saloon League and the W.C.T.U. A fine spirit of unity prevailed.

Bishop Hughes of Washington, D. C., who presided over the conference, in an opening message presented the key note when he said:

"The present crisis demands a real unity as the price of our success.

"Doubters have more than once declared that our forces are endowed with a stubbornness which is a chief hope of our opponents. Those who are against our aims our expecting and prophesying that the representatives of our varied organizations and groups are strong enough to fight in fragmentary regiments, but not strong enough to yield to some form of federated unity. It is the serious judgment of many thousands of good men that our success in the present emergency cannot possibly be fulfilled without a genuine federal plan. Perhaps we can not find a Foch, young enough, trained enough, wise enough to lead us in this emergency. We can certainly find a focus of strong and kindly and shrewd souls who will tell our courageous troops whither to march and where to attack and will create for us a Manual of united arms."

The conference unanimously adopted the following:

"That all prohibition and temperance organizations and all persons opposed to the liquor traffic unite in a nation-wide campaign under the direction of a committee to be appointed by this conference for the purpose of preventing the repeal of the 18th Amendment."

To carry out the purposes of this resolution the conference appointed a representative committee of about 100 from all sections of the country and of the various churches and groups cooperating. This committee will direct the campaign generally in its objectives and policies.

To have charge of all details and the actual carrying out of the plan, it was voted that an executive committee of nine be appointed none of whose members are to be officers or leaders of any of the Dry organizations. More than half of these members were chosen and had accepted when the conference adjourned. Perhaps all have been secured at this writing. Among those on this committee are Bishop Lester Smith of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio; Col. John D. Edgerton of Tennessee; John McSparran of Pennsylvania; and S. Earl Taylor, prominently connected with the centenary movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This committee is already at work with temporary headquarters at Calvary Baptist Church, 723 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

It was stressed throughout the conference that this united command is not to supplant or weaken existing Dry organizations, but instead to correlate and supplement their efforts. In harmony with this, representatives of the Committee of Nine appeared before the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the 18th Amendment which met in Washington at the close of the emergency conference, and requested the conference to appoint a committee on cooperation which the conference did. One member of this committee is always to be at the Executive Committee's headquarters.

This movement for united leadership deserves the hearty cooperation and support of all churches, Dry groups and individuals who are against the legalized liquor traffic and for the retention of the 18th Amendment. "United we stand, divided we fall."